

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto—Value for Value Received.

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Ganton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38c, 40c, 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17c, 20c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 33c. Scarlet Lincashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide. Blankets For Man And Beast. Cloths of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$8.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4.00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25. Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8c, 12c, 14c, 16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 3 1/2c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30. Basket Coatings, only \$2.20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$3.75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 5c, 9c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c.

Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets

In great variety.

Also, a large assortment of

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

une 27, 1877 46-52

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

AT

THOMAS BRADYS,

une 20, 1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

(Nun's Building),

49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts),

AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,

THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

PANEGYRIC OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

ELOQUENT SERMON BY

VERY REV. THOMAS N. BURKE, O. P.

On the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, was celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin. High Mass was celebrated at eleven o'clock by the Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock, V. G.; deacon Rev. Father Murphy, S. J.; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Naughton, S. J.; master of the ceremonies, Rev. Father Thomas Kelly, S. J. After High Mass the panegyric of the saint was preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P. The reverend preacher took for his text, 'God is wonderful in his saints.' He said the triumphs of Almighty God were made manifest to them in all His creations. The very heavens speak the glory of God, and the silent stars proclaim His power. The office of nature was eloquent in laying its beauties revealed in every new form of creation. How much more were His distinct attributes rendered conspicuous and wonderful when they contemplated His saints, when they contemplated these mighty living officers who proclaim His name and glory, when they contemplated those who at the highest were so united to God as to be lost in good deeds to themselves, and living only for God—devoted, with all the energy as a great nature, not to any personal or worldly thing, but only destined to the word of God, and so devoted to Him as to be able to command the elements, and to exalt themselves for Him. God manifested Himself by instructing, and by the wonderful revelations in His saints. It was thus and through His saints he provided for all the wants of man. Three hundred years ago, in the sixteenth century, when there was despotism to authority, imperial changes, despotism, the pulling down of laws, the sweeping away of ancient universities, and disruption in all those elements that constitute civil, social and religious society, this great order of Jesus Christ was established. Often in that century the voice was demure of those who spoke in the language of faith. In that century it was to be despised by man. Up to this period all religious belief was founded upon one, and upon the only principle upon which it can rest—namely, the essential truthfulness of God; the essential truthfulness of the utterances of God, and the invariable truthfulness of the living consciousness of God—namely, the Catholic Church. Every man who believed in the Catholic Church acknowledged the authority of the Church, his mother; but, at this time her authority was to be broken up, the very basis of her foundation was so to be shifted from the rock upon which Jesus Christ, their Lord, built it, and there was to be set up in her place mere human opinions and private judgments; under the spreading rays of the universal increase there was a thirst for knowledge of every kind. Notwithstanding that at the time the Greek Empire had fallen, the libraries of Constantinople had been all carried away and found refuge in Western Europe, the Greek and Latin schools were discovered disseminating knowledge on every side, and those who never read before began to read. Wonderful were the things realized in foreign lands. New countries were discovered in the west, and at this the Catholic Church seemed to be in danger, if ever in danger she could be supposed to be. The great centre of knowledge was removed, and individually turned into schools and universities of Europe. The new spirit was awake, and now it was for the Lord God in His supreme wisdom to investigate the things that were to come and make preparations in the Church—to furnish her with new weapons to fight the new wars, and with her champions to come forth and wait for the signs by which men were to know. In these days the University of Paris was the greatest seat of learning in the world. The youth of Christian Europe by discoveries of new arts and sciences were attracted there. In the midst of all these there came from Germany a youth of Christian principles and allegiance to the Church to be a lecturer in the University—a youth of much ability, though yet a student, and heir to an illustrious name. Men told of him how he had already distinguished himself in the battle-field. The student of Paris, Ignatius Loyola, who had asserted bravery and honor in the face of the world, was among them but how did they find him? They found him broken with fasting and mortification. He seemed to have forgotten himself, forgotten his history, forgotten the ancient passions that made him the honored foreigner—the great prize the world has made—this man, who seemed to know nothing, to think of nothing, to live for nothing, to speak of nothing but the love for the Church of God. He moved among those students, and at once a feeling spread that the Church of their God had attached itself to the University, and that the man of God was in it. There was also in the University a young Spaniard, equally noble, far more distinguished than Ignatius in all the competitions of the sciences of man, and who had been for nine years previously in the University—who had made his mark, and who was spoken of as the greatest and most industrious of young doctors—a man who was chief of all in learning and philosophy. He retained a great name, and this was Francis Xavier, who came from Pampeluna, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains; young—for he was only twenty-one years of age—already known, strong of body, vigorous of intellect, and beautiful to behold; in manner generous, soft in his affections and heart, and with a capacity to compete with the world in science. But, in the midst of all this worldliness there was one in this university that recognized that the vessel of nations was Xavier's joy. Thus, at this period, this learned foreigner was teaching, to the great admiration of those who heard him in the university. He descended one day from his chair, having charmed the professors and students around, and amidst them Xavier goes to his room, filled with thoughts of his ambition—while Ignatius crosses his path, looks at him with adreproachful eyes, nears him, and drops into his ears, in the gospel, 'Suffer what you will, it benefits man nothing to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul.' A wonder from God was revealed; the man who spoke was gone. Was Xavier going to yield himself to the world and take the attractions and pleasures which swept to him? Again and again Ignatius crossed the path of Xavier, day after day did he repeat to Francis Xavier, 'What shall it benefit thee to gain the whole world if thou lose thy soul?' Xavier took thought, consulted. There were five other students in the university, all of them men most distinguished in every walk of science, men who have left behind them in the annals of the Church sacred and glorious names. He asked the six young men were they willing to die for God, secondly were they willing to devote themselves to the purpose of God and His Church, and thirdly would they form themselves into an organization, founded pre-eminently on this one great principle—namely, the one mind carefully formed with integrity and wisdom, whose greatness and honesty should command the united action of them all, and whose intellectual light they were to carry out in obedience to the principles of this one mind. Francis Xavier was first who understood the decided mind and explained that which Ignatius and the others followed. And so in the year 1534 those seven men went up 'an oratory on the hill of Montmartre, near Paris, and there they bowed themselves to God, swore their lives away to the Church of God. Now, from that hour began the history of the Society of Jesus Christ—fifteen hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and forty years ago. Three hundred and forty years has it lived in the face of the whole world and be-

Continued on Fourth Column.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Jan. 12th 1878:— 4,130. Corresponding week last year:— 3,450. Increase.....680.

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

Dry Goods stores, whose clearing sales are few and far between, cannot but in the course of twenty years have a large accumulation of old goods which have become worthless through long keeping, for it is acknowledged that dry goods kept over too long become extremely tender, and will not pay to make up so that

Our New Goods Reduced

ARE BETTER THAN

OLD ONES GIVEN AWAY.

Our annual sale, which is now going on, consists of all this season's goods left over, therefore buyers are sure these goods have not become worthless through old age.

S. Carsly's New Goods Reduced.

Good quality Snowflake Dress Goods, reduced to 23c per yard. The very best quality French Snowflake Dress Goods, reduced to 36c per yard. The balance of a new lot of Check Wincey, reduced to 7c per yard. Strong Union Fancy Flannel Shirting, reduced to 16c per yard. Good All-wool Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 19 1/2 per yard.

Every Pound Reduced

Every pound of Yarn in the store is reduced, so that customers cannot buy any kind of Yarn from us without being benefited by the reduction Good American Yarn, same quality as sold by credit. Stores at 75c. Our price is 50c. per lb. Good English Fingering reduced to 75c. per lb. Every pound of Fingering is reduced.

New Silks Reduced.

Good Grey and Black Striped Dress silk, reduced to 90c. per yard. Every piece of Striped Dress Silk in the Store is reduced for our Annual Sale. Good Seal Brown Dress Silk, reduced to 75c per yard. Every piece of Plain Colored Dress Silk is reduced for our Sale. Our Stock of Black Silk is worth calling special attention to, as we are now offering special bargains.

Ask to see our good quality Black Dress Silk, which we are now offering at 90c per yard. It is as good as sold elsewhere at \$1.25. Our price is only 90c per yard. Every piece of Black Dress Silk is reduced for our Sale.

S. CARSLY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING. CANADIAN BRANCH Head Office Montreal.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq., THOS. DAVIDSON, Esq. DIRECTORS: R. B. ANGUS, General Manager Bank of Montreal, DAMASE MASSON, Esq., GILBERT SCOTT, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Property insured at Current Rates. Special arrangements may be made for the insurance of private dwellings and public buildings.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Tables of rates and prospectuses may be had on application at any of the Company's offices. WM. EWING, Inspector, MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents for Canada, Oct 31st-12-6m GEO. R. ROBERSON, Sub. Agent.

INSURANCE.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y MONTREAL. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President. HENRY IYER, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877. 1y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

FOGARTY & BRO., BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET, Dec 5, '77 6m

W. E. MULLIN & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chabouille Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand May 2, '77 1-38-y

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

W. STAFFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77. 1-41-y

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, '77. 1-38-y

fore the Church of God. For 340 years has it carried out the grand purpose for which it was founded. It has spread self-denial, devotedness, and organization, and is able to cope with the strictest form of political obligation. It is 340 years since the day when Ignatius made his vow. For that period this society has been the object of continued, constant, and oppressive persecution outside the Church. With what result? That the society and the Catholic Church are feared throughout the world as much as ever they were. For eight years after his surrender to the Church, Ignatius, Francis Xavier, and their colleagues spread the light of the Gospel, under the spiritual father and patriarch, and under the influence of his mighty mind. During these years he was engaged in labors for the Church. He partly labored in Venice, visiting the poor and tending the sick—no sacrifice was too great; no mortification or patience too terrible; no revolting case of leprosy too disgusting for him to attend or relieve. And thus did he live until 1541, by which time, after years under Ignatius' guidance, he found that the affections of that large and generous heart all belonged to the Church of God. When Ignatius discovered this that wise and great saint determined that his apostolic son should go forth to preach, and here was a work up before him. King John the Third of Portugal, a most religious Prince, found himself the possessor of enormous territories, along the shores of the Indian Ocean and towards the northern Pacific, and inhabited with millions of uncivilized people, all in the darkness of idolatry or of the equally dark idolatry of Mahometanism, and the consciousness of this smote the king; but the awful feeling came upon him that the work of their conversion demanded a saint, and in the 16th century it was hard to find saints. Saint Teresa was in a cloister, and Saint John of the Cross was engaged in his work of reform. But a saint to go out and captivate the mind, to charm all the race of men—where was such to be found? A young student of Paris told his Majesty that Ignatius in the University had with him some others that were all which the King needed. Accordingly a mandate was received from the Sovereign Pontiff, and Ignatius was called upon to send two of his companions to spread the doctrine of the Catholic Church amongst millions and millions. Ignatius gathered to his list his apostolic son, Francis Xavier; and even as when the heart of the brave soldier bounded with joy when the hour of battle came to send him to death, but still to glory, so did the heart exult in him when he was doomed to go and preach the Gospel. They found him, therefore, in 1541 sailing for the Indies, and after thirteen months' voyage he arrived at Goa. Then he began his labors, with which most of them there were familiar. It was not merely preaching the Gospel to the citizens; Xavier undertook to preach it to whole nations. For ten years and a half he labored in India proper, partly on the land adjoining the Indian coast, partly in the quarters of the Japanese Empire—going from nation to nation, receiving insults, speaking to the assembled high priesthood, scattering the Gospel from land to land, until his converts were reckoned not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. He preached the Gospel from morning until night, and with the touch of his hand or with the sign of the cross the lepers were cured, the paralysed rose up and renewed their stand. A Pagan father came to him, and said, 'Oh, thou creature from a foreign land and Christian of a stranger dark, thou tellest that thy Church is the true Church. If thy God be the true God, give me back my child that I have left dead at home.' And Xavier answered, 'Go back, and thou shalt find her living.' The Pagan father went back, and found the young maiden well, and putting her arms around him, she said, 'My soul had gone forward and a demon was about to catch me, when a man of strange appearance came and brought me away.' The Pagan father brought his child to Francis Xavier, and she exclaimed, 'Oh, it is he. This is the saint that saved me from the demon.' On another occasion while in the neighborhood of Malacca, a mother flung herself down at his feet, in great grief saying, 'Oh, father, man of God, my daughter is dead, and is three days buried.' 'The glory of the living God flashes from his eyes, and in the power of spirit, He prays, and, turning to the woman, says—'Good woman, open the grave and thou wilt find thy daughter living there.' Brought back from the very corruption of death by the saint of God! Yet all this time, night and day, he continued in the course of the conversion of nations. They found him writing home to Ignatius—he never took a pen in his hand to write to him, but in a kneeling position. He moved not without his counsel. Xavier was the voice that spoke—Xavier was the hand that was uplifted—but the soul that guided Xavier was Ignatius. The society was growing at home—the troubled spirit of heresy and infidelity was starting up—and, starting up as they were, Ignatius was increasing the number of laborers in his field. No thought spoke upon the grand mind of the apostle—no thought communicated with him. Xavier was aspiring to be the evangelic apostle within the great country of Asia. From Japan he was even to pass to China, astonished that country, pass from China to Siberia, still spreading the light of the Gospel. This was a vast design, and filled the mighty mind of the saint, and he gathered himself up to fulfil it. He sailed for China, and landed at Cochinchina just opposite to the quarter he was about to invade for God. Of the sailors that he had employed he lost half through sickness, and the saint knew that death awaited him—he almost told the time. He had two great saints with him who came of a soldier race. He smiled in the face of death—three times was he shipwrecked. Death was shuddering around him, and yet he had his work to do; but he was abandoned by the sailors, and he was then only forty-six years of age. In one of his letters to his brethren at home he expressed himself thus—'If God be sought to me like what He has hitherto been, and if He gives me ten years of life, I will go through Asia, Turkey, and the northern parts.' The apostle was only 46 years of age, in the bloom of his youth, in the strength of his great learning, but God called him in the ecstasy of His longing to crown him by his love. Abandoned by his comrades, stricken down with fatal fever—his very blood in his veins nearly burning—he lay down on the shores of Sancion and turned his weary eyes towards his land. After a time the pains of death came upon him, and now another land opened before him; now, with the pallor of death on the face of neglect, he threw out his dying arms in the ecstasy of joy, he cried out his name, and exclaimed—'In te Domine speravi, non confundar in aeternum, and died. Glorious soul, proudly crowned, escaping from a body broken and bruised by self mortification, emanated by fasting, growing old before its time, passed to the heavens. Without a friend or a hand to moisten his lips that soul passed away to its judge. In less than one hundred years after His Holiness Paul V canonized this saint in 1628, and well he might. That poor, broken, emaciated saint was found three days after in the tabernacle where he died, uncorrupted, fresh as ever; so much so that when they came upon him they all cried out, 'He is not dead! He is alive!' Entering the city of Malacca, to where the saint was brought, the bishops and priests and the principal citizens of the town came in procession. There was a pestilence raging in the city; and at the moment the body of St. Francis Xavier crossed the city that moment the dying recovered health, and the very signs of pestilence ceased. The blind were led to him, and the moment the uncorrupted hand would move towards the blind eyes they were open. The most astounding miracles occurred every day during his life, until the pagans were obliged to invoke his instructions and proclaim Christianity

in the Indies. The example of his life taught them many things. He consented on the day of his vow to do good in the hands of Ignatius—to surrender his life, with all hope and pleasures, to God. He was altogether in God. He died for the sacred heart of Christ, and sprang up again into another life. In conclusion, the reverend preacher drew a graphic picture of the great example set to them by the Apostle of the Indies, and asked if there be any one among them willing to adopt a like course; let him surrender himself, cast his life into that sacred course, and then will he live. The army that the Apostle of the Indies left behind him stands that day as it did of old, first in the army of God. It has mustered together from every land, and carried the name of Jesus, aided and assisted by the hand of Jesus Christ.

THE BAR.

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.I.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77 9-8m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. } Montreal. No. 1649.

Mary Pencock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E. Chester of the same place, Bricklayer and Builder, and duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice). Plaintiff.

Against the said William Chester alias William E. Chester. Defendant.

The said Plaintiff duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice) has instituted an action for separation of property (en separation de biens) against her husband the said Defendant. J. & W. A. BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 9th January, 1878. 23-6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. } for Lower Canada. The eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. No. 1377.

Duncan Macdonald of the City and District of Montreal, Contractor. Plaintiff;

vs. Alfred Mackay, of the City of New York, one of the United States of America, Merchant. Defendant.

and Frank A. Routh, et al, Garnishors. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Loranger, Loranger and Pelletier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Michel Jette, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court on the writ of saisie anee in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Franc Parleur, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By Order), GEO. H. KEBNICK, Deputy P. S. C. 23-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. AND ADJUDICATING ACT. In the matter of Martin O'Loughlin, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer and Trader. An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the office of PERKINS, BEAUSOLEIL & PERKINS, 60, St. James Street in Montreal, on Tuesday the 23rd day of January, A.D., 1878, at 11 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assigner. Montreal, 8th January, 1878. 22-2

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. } Dame Hermine Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Bardette dit Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, judicially authorized to act herein. Plaintiff;

vs. The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON and WALKER, Attys for Plaintiff. 21-5

PUBLIC NOTICE. AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of a bill to erect a portion of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Paul into a separate Municipality. Montreal, 17th Dec. 1877. 20-5

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah Davidson, wife of Samuel Goldman, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property. L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Montreal, 11th December, 1877. 18-6

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.